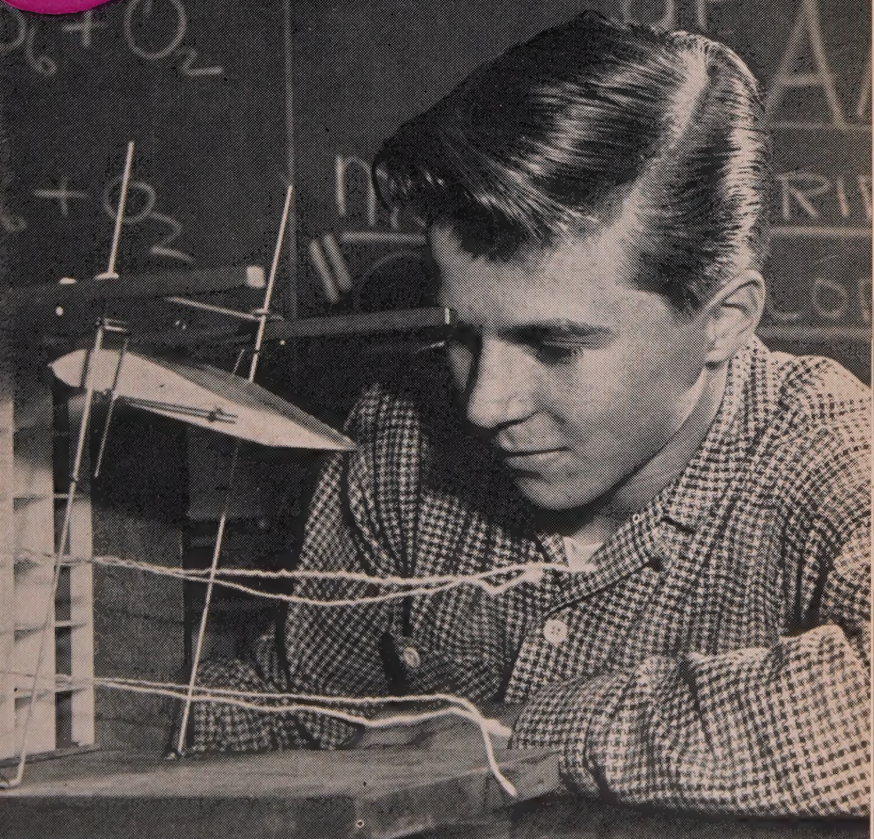


# 14 South

Religious Education

EXHIBIT

Pacific School of Religion



en scientist checks wind tunnel

February 1, 1959



## editor's note:

† Heaven came under fire when the Lunik penetrated outer space beyond the moon. Moscow Radio injected gibes against "the so-called Christian heaven" into a broadcast hailing the Soviet Union's cosmic rocket. It said the latest Russian rocket to the moon and the sun "proves that Communist-inspired science and men can and do create their own worlds and heavens." Their teasing was aimed at those who hold to the old idea that if you fly high enough into outer space you can actually reach God sitting on his heavenly throne. Such misconceptions are misleading to non-believers as well as believers. No matter how high man may go in his scientific achievements, he cannot create a peaceful world in his own image. Man, in his limitations, will always need to turn in awe and humility to the spirit, the truth, and the love of God.

---



*"That's super, Connie. It's so full of little hidden meanings, and yet it doesn't say a thing!"*



February 1, 1959

Editor:  
Norman C. Ahrens, Jr.

Editorial Assistant:  
Morris G. Frommer

Editorial Address:  
Room 306  
1505 Race St.  
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

This magazine is prepared for the young people of the United Church of Christ (Congregational Christian Churches, Evangelical and Reformed, etc.). Published biweekly throughout the year by The Christian Education Press and The Pilgrim Press. Publication Office: 1720 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis 3, Missouri. Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Pa., and at additional mailing offices. Accepted for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 30, 1943.

Subscription rates: Single subscriptions, \$2.50 a year. For bulk rates write for order blanks. Single copies, 10 cents.

Subscription offices: Board of Christian Education and Publication, Room 210, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania, and The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Volume 10 Number 3



Max Tharpe Photo

## Dave played in the orchestra

by Carl J. Scherzer

SOMETIMES Dave wished that he'd gone out for athletics rather than music. But, for as long as he could remember, he was always playing a musical instrument. His parents started him on the piano even before he went to school. Then they added the horn and last came the violin. He didn't mind the violin. In fact, he liked it best except when some kids would call him "sissy." He'd had a few fights over that.

## *Dave played in the orchestra*

Now in his junior year in high school, Dave played first violin in the school orchestra. There was also a string quintet and he played with them too. Sometimes he wished that he'd stuck with the horn. Then he would have been in the band and could have shared some of the reflected glory of the athletic even's.

As it was, whenever there was a play, or a pageant, or almost any kind of social gathering, the orchestra or the quintet furnished the music. But Dave noticed that although some of the girls did notice that he played the violin and shyly told him he was good, they didn't swoon over him as they did over some of the athletes.

Then, too, Dave was well-built. Consequently whenever there were guests at home, sooner or later one of them would ask, "Do you play on any of the high school teams, Dave?"

When he answered, "No, I play first violin in the orchestra," the response was usually a patronizing "Well . . . that's nice. We need musicians too." Then they'd change the subject.

No, it wasn't that Dave didn't have the physique for sports. It was just that from childhood on his other interests took up all of his spare time. Of course, he played ball with the other kids on the sand-

lot and did right well at it. If he had gone out for a team in high school he probably would have made one. At times he wished he had.

But Dave just wasn't that much interested in sports. He liked to make model airplanes and experiment with his chemical set. He planned to study engineering. He knew that engineering was tough and you had to have good high school grades or you couldn't get into a good school of engineering. Besides that, Dave was interested in his high school courses and no one had to urge him to study. Probably he was more serious than many of his classmates. Some people grow up intellectually a little faster than others.

Although Dave was aware of the attention that the girls lavished on the school's athletes, he found also that girls were friendly toward him. He was never turned down when he wanted a date.

But the thing that bowled him over happened at the beginning of his junior year.

There was a meeting of the class in the large assembly hall for election of class officers. Dave was sure that the president would be Steve Blair, captain of the football team. It didn't happen often that the captain was a junior, but Steve was a terrific athlete and immensely popular.

Dr. Scherzer is chaplain at the Protestant Deaconess Hospital in Evansville, Ind., and a frequent contributor to *YOUTH* magazine.

To his astonishment, Dave heard his name nominated for the office. He thought of asking them to take his name off, but his buddy sitting next to him whispered, "Don't do it. If you do, Steve'll think you're afraid to run against him."

"I don't have a chance anyway," Dave whispered.

"Somebody has to run against him," the boy argued.

By that time it was too late anyway and they were passing the ballots. Dave crouched low in his seat when the sponsor said the votes had been counted. To his utter surprise, Dave was elected president of the class.

Later when some of the class members were asked why they thought Dave was elected, they gave various reasons. One girl said, "Dave's a nice guy." One of the fellows commented, "The president doesn't have to be an athlete. Who cares whether he is or not." Another boy said, "Dave's got brains and talent and he makes everybody like him. He doesn't think he's a big shot."

Dave disproved the old theory that a boy has to be an athlete to be popular. Most teenagers with good sense know that while athletics are important, other talents and interests are important too. Popularity depends finally on personality.



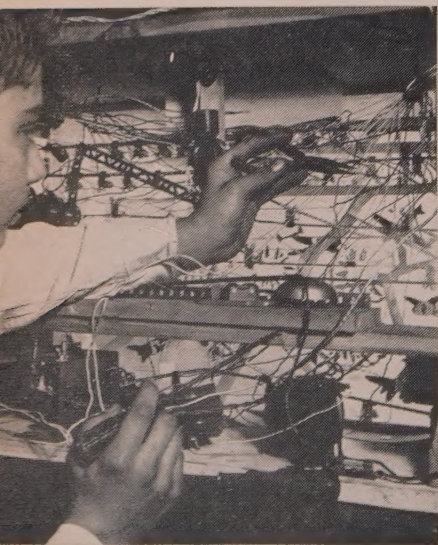
**Have you got the pioneer spirit?** Do you have an uncontrollable sense of curiosity? Do you like to think new thoughts and to explore new fields? Are you the adventurous type? Are you eager to devote your life to helping others? You are the kind of person the world needs. You'd make a good scientist, doctor, legislator, diplomat, minister, teacher, or missionary. Science and medicine are not the only fields which need unlimited exploration. As we spend billions to explore the dark side of the moon, we need also to explore the dark side of the delinquent's personality. As we strive to find what causes cancer, we need also to know the causes and cures of such cancerous growths as prejudice and hatred. The future for you can be exciting. (Cover photo by Three Lions)



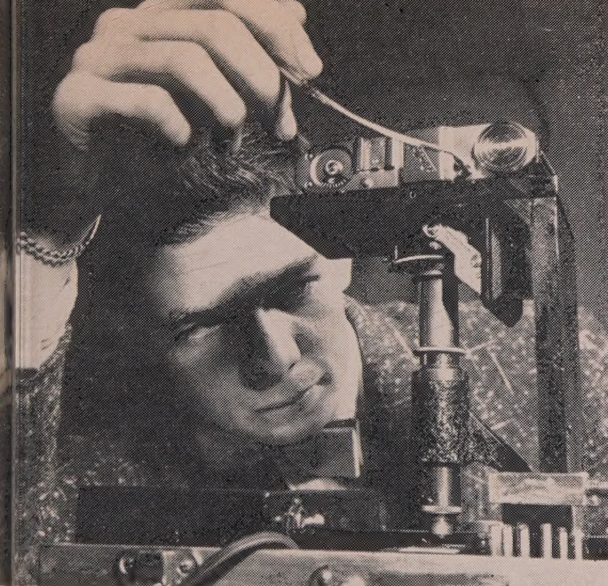
among budding young scientists . . .

## the forward look

SPACE travel or a cure for cancer won't just happen. Scientists will have to develop them. But will we have enough scientists in the next 50 years to work out the answers to these problems? That's the question that has the deepest thinkers on America's needs and resources deeply disturbed. The number of students in proportion to the population who are interested in scientific pursuits becomes less and less, and concern over this development grows more and more. One answer to the dilemma is given lustily by the Science Clubs of America, a national organization with 15,000 branches where interest and curiosity in scientific projects are encouraged. Young people with a yen to explore their talent in science are given a friendly atmosphere in which to work out original research projects.



*Fred (left) works on the mixed-up connections of his electronic airplane target game, while Bob (right) demonstrates his home-made, radio-controlled boat.*

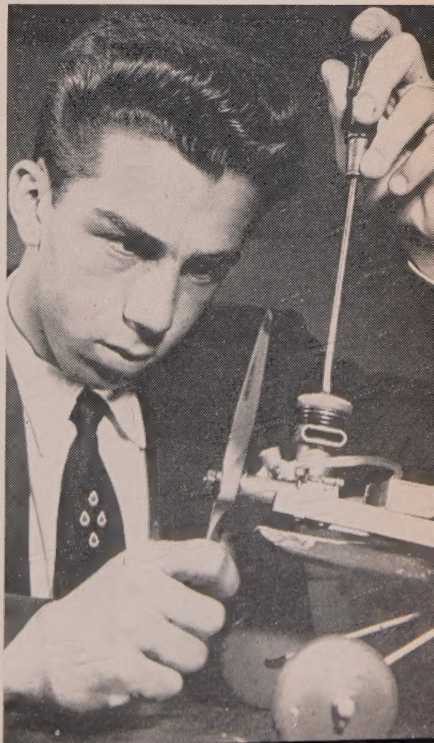


*Dick prepares his photo-micrography equipment for making pictures of some microscope slides.*

*All photos by Orlando of Three Lions*

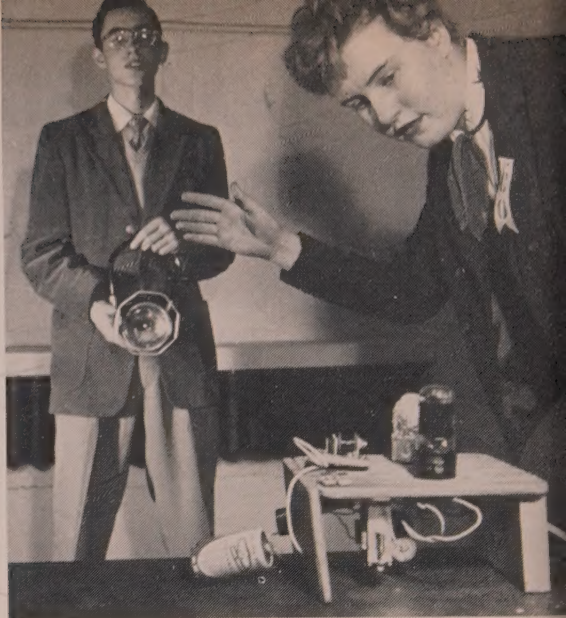


*John (above) examines bull frogs and Frank (right) adjusts his radio-controlled plane.*





*Sylvia and Robert test  
the photo-electric cell  
unit which he  
constructed.*



*George and Bob study five skeletons which they discovered  
in an Indian burial ground dating back 300 or 400 years,  
according to archaeologists.*





## Responding to a natural curiosity

**A**MONG the half million young men and women in the Science Clubs of America, branch members at the Sewanhaka High School, Floral Park, Long Island, engage in typical activities, as noted on these pages. But among the studies undertaken are such unusual ones as the research into Indian skeleton bones which two members found during a hunt for arrowheads. On the national scene, the subjects for exploration may vary from electronics to archaeology, floriculture to astronomy, but no project is considered small as long as it serves to advance the knowledge of the student undertaking it. Annually, the best such personal projects are awarded prizes and their creators receive scholarships to stimulate their interests further. Aside from the educational value of the Science Club projects, the club members agree on one thing: Science is exciting. ▼▼▼

*In his own home greenhouse, John studies the growth of plants.*



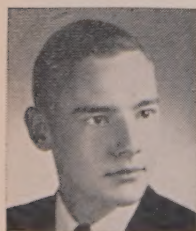
### "How can families have fun together?"

Our family still means a lot to all of us. It's true that as teenagers we like to get out of the house once in a while and to prove to our parents that we can do a lot of things on our own. In fact, in our enthusiasm to prove our point, some people (parents included) would give you the impression that the young people don't like their homes and their families any more. But if we've had any sort of decent home life, we find ourselves very thankful for our home and our parents. For example, when we leave home for any length of time, we have to admit that we miss something and someone. And when we've really got troubles (especially when we need money), we realize how important the home ties are. And often we look to our parents for examples of the kind of wife or husband (whichever the case may be) we would like to marry some day. But is it old-fashioned these days for parents and teenagers to have fun together? We approached a few of our readers from among the youth of the United Church of Christ. We asked them this question: "What is the most satisfying experience you've had as a family recently?" Here are their answers.



*Nancy Duncan, college freshman from Chappaqua, N. Y., writes:*

It wasn't until I had boarded my plane for college that I forgot family squabbles and began to remember the fun we had had together. Our most enjoyment had come on my mother's days off from work when just being together was a treat. Often at church services we had sung either in the choir or as a quartet. Best of all, there had been those discussions from which I found out how much better my parents knew me than I had ever realized.



*From Kenneth Hensiek of Des Plaines, Ill.:*

Being away at college affords little time for family activities. Vacations and the summers are filled with family activities. However, one experience that stands out in my mind that we as a family participated in, is a dance. My father's place of employment held a dance at one of the large hotels in Chicago. The entire family went—my parents, my sister, and I. The family fellowship and unity that this provided was exceptional.





*Patti Page of Chester Depot, Vt., says:*

I would like to share an experience that I had when I returned home from the Joint National Youth Council meeting. I had hardly gotten in the house when my family was asking all sorts of questions about my stay in New York. After supper when I had had time to think just what I could tell them, they all understood my week. The postcards, pamphlets, and notes that I had were most helpful. This was a rewarding experience for me to share with my family. I have a brother 14, another who is 11, and a little sister just three.

*James Yasuda reports from Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii:*

Many teenagers today think of family fun as sissy stuff and would rather be out with the gang than go on a family picnic or go to church together. My thinking was about the same as any other teenager, but my being away from home for two months this past summer made me change my mind in a hurry, for I felt the loneliness and need for the family and to do things with the loved ones that had surrounded my whole livelihood. When I returned to Hawaii after two months on the mainland, I enjoyed as I have never enjoyed before the picnics and other activities that we experienced together and going to see the old church group again. Like the united family of our Lord, we were once more united. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

*Elizabeth Puff of Dayton, Ohio, writes:*

Evenings around the dinner table with my father, mother, sisters, and brother are among my happiest experiences. Recently, after being away all summer, it was a grand reunion to be together again. There we share our problems and joys of the day, guided by prayer and mutual affection and thankfulness for each other.

*From Bill Tibbs of Centralia, Ill.:*

Our family has had many satisfying experiences together. For example, we go fishing together every summer. While we are out at a lake or stream, we prepare a fire and cook a meal outdoors. All of us seem to have a good time and a great deal of fun. All of us are having fun, together, in God's beautiful world. This is the success of our family, sharing God's world together.

*Betty Bruckner of Butte, Mont., writes:*

Always at the end of the road, the campfire curls among the towering pines that act as protectors of our family—a family who enjoys the beauty and simplicity of our great outdoors . . . silver-tinted rainbow trout turning sharply, trying to shake Dad's fish hook . . . tantalizing aromas from supper, a result of family preparation and cooperation . . . and the chugging home, enjoying the breathtaking sunset and majestic hue of the countryside, always completes our fishing trips which bring my family closer to complete understanding.

# *Space*

*---then and now*

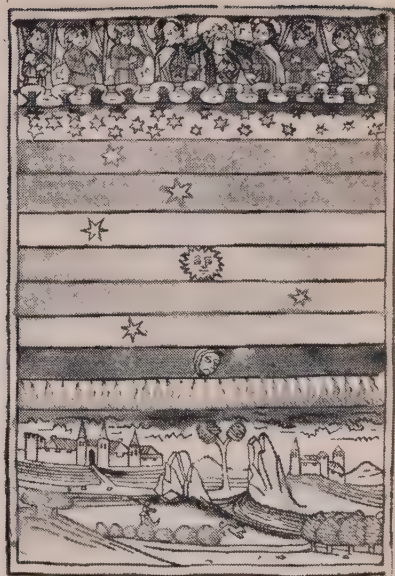
By Jean Louise Smith





***Here's how a 15th century  
artist pictured the universe.  
This woodcut by Hans  
Bamler appeared in  
Buch der Natur, printed in  
Augsburg, Germany  
about 1481.***

*Courtesy, Library of Congress,  
Rosenwald Collection*



DO YOU feel a tremor of excitement when you read about the Sputnik, the Atlas, the Lunik being launched? Or have you gotten so used to the idea of man-made satellites that you glance at the headlines and say to yourself, "Another one . . . well, well."

With the launching of Sputnik I on October 4, 1957, man moved into the new space era. This event, followed by many other experiments which were part of the program of the International Geophysical Year, has made us increasingly aware of the science of space.

Miss Smith is author of *Great Art and Children's Worship* and a frequent contributor to various publications.

Today's rapid-fire launchings make old discoveries and beliefs about the universe seem pale and childish. For all the years that man has been on earth, he has been trying to unveil the mysteries of the universe.

You can't help but smile when you read about some of the ancients' ideas of space and the universe. But we marvel, too, that they were able to get so close to the truth. In the fifth century, B. C., Heraclides believed that the earth was a sphere and rotated on its axis once in 24 hours. Aristarchus of Samos realized that the earth revolved around the sun. He mapped out the rela-

## Space—then and now

tive sizes and distances of the sun, moon, and fixed stars.

The Hebrews' beautifully poetic stories of creation in Genesis were not intended to be only poetry—they were expressions of a deep conviction in a God who brought order out of chaos, system out of nothing. When we study Egyptian, Greek, Indian, and other world religions and cultures, we find similar stories of creation and cosmology.

One of the ways we find out what people long ago believed about the universe is to consult the writings of their day. For example, Dante's poetry gives us a clear idea of his beliefs in a logical universe. His heavens were conceived as being marvelously symmetrical; so was his inferno. Dante described the Gate of Hell in great detail and with conviction. As for Hell itself, his writings were too graphic to be comfortable! Dante's Hell combined all the dreadful features of earth's wastelands and wild, hostile places. If Dante's contemporaries could return today, their greatest amazement would be to find that the earth still exists, so sure were they of its destruction and doom.

To modern eyes, an illustration from the old German *Buch der Natur* (Book of Nature) published in 1481 is curious (see page 13). At the bottom of the woodcut the artist shows the earth with its rivers, mountains, castles, fields, and man.

Just above are the flames of the sun stretching across the sky like a fiery curtain. Through a band of darkness the moon with the face of a man, looks down. Above the moon are some of the nearer stars and the sun, larger and more effective than the moon in its intensity. Higher still are stars of varying distance from the earth, the milky way, and finally heaven. The artist pictures heaven as a place where God the Father and Christ the Son are crowning a good man who has just joined the hosts of the redeemed. The 12 woodcuts of the *Buch der Natur* are by Hans Bamler and reflect 15th century beliefs about the universe.

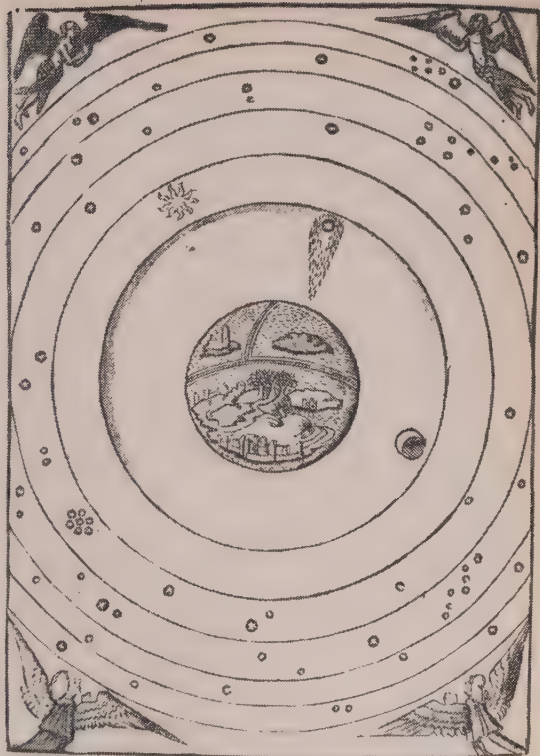
Another fascinating publication of this period is a medieval encyclopedia of 29 volumes, published in 1485 by Jacob Bellaert of Haarlem, Holland. The author, Bartholomaeus Angelicus, was an English Franciscan and in his great work he discusses the things of the earth and universe. The various woodcuts which illustrate this celebrated work are famous for their art and for what they reflect of the scientific thinking of the day.

Especially interesting is the illustration, reproduced here, which shows a plan of the universe. It is a circular drawing with the earth large and dominant at the center. Spinning around it are the moon and a great shooting star or comet.



*This drawing from a medieval scientific encyclopedia was one of a series prepared to illustrate a treatise on all phases of the universe and natural science. This woodcut by Bartholomaeus Anglicus was published in Haarlem, Holland, in 1485.*

*Courtesy, Alverthorpe Gallery, Jenkintown, Pa.*



sun, and more stars—clustered, single, and of varying sizes. At each of the “four corners” of the universe is a lovely winged angel. Early in the 16th century a change came which made man re-examine many of his ideas about the universe. In 1512 Nicolaus Copernicus, a great astronomer, completed a series of experiments which led him to believe that the earth is a “wanderer” among the stars, while the sun is the center of a whole

family of stars which move around it. Others who followed proved him right. Thus, in the 16th century, scientific discoveries brought the folk of that day to startling realizations just as Sputnik I and the other satellites and space experiments are astounding us. Men’s eyes were opened as they realized that they must always be ready to receive new understanding of Truth.

Again literature reflects this search for Truth and, though some

## Space—then and now

of the great works took their themes from the universe, the writings were reflective rather than scientific. Such was the work of William Blake in the 19th century.

Blake does not try to be a scientist as his predecessors did. Rather, he is a mystical, philosophical poet trying to interpret what the universe and the world may be saying to man. Always fascinated with the Book of Job, Blake made a series of woodcuts for this book. So rich and symbolic is each illustration that we could study it endlessly. "When the Morning Stars Sang Together," for example, we do not interpret as science but rather as an expression of belief that God is at the center and core of all creation.

The pressures and impact of modern scientific studies during the last hundred years have been over-

whelming. They cause us to ponder and rethink our own beliefs about the universe—how it got going in the first place and what it is all about.

Can it be that man is attempting to describe and explain something that he is, in the end, incapable of grasping completely because of his inherent limitations?

Who is man, and what part does he play in the ever-widening universe in which he finds himself? Does man dare to think or pretend that he will ever know anything? These are the questions that are being posed by some of the great minds of our day.

There are those who believe that the "ultimate and complete picture of the Universe is unattainable." The mysteries of God, the Creator, ever remain! ▼▼▼

*Some attempts in the past to illustrate the universe have been more philosophical than scientific. Such was the work of William Blake, whose illustrations were mystical and symbolic, rather than realistic. On the opposite page is a drawing, entitled "When the Morning Stars Sang Together and All the Sons of God Shouted for Joy," from Blake's engraved illustrations for the Book of Job. In Blake's interpretation the universe is God being at the center of all creation.*

*Courtesy, The National Gallery of Art, Rosenwald Collection, Washington, D.C.*



thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades in loose the bands of Orion



When the morning Stars sang together. & all the  
Sons of God shouted for joy

Andant de Se

# He was a flop in baseball

**T**HIS is the story of a basketball star. It begins, however, in a major league baseball training camp.

In the spring of 1951, the Philadelphia Phillies were playing the Boston Red Sox in an exhibition game at Clearwater, Fla. Pitching for the Phillies was a lanky, lantern-jawed rookie named Neil Johnston. He didn't last long.

The first two Red Sox batsmen hit safely, and to the plate strode the storied Ted Williams. Johnston delivered one pitch. Boingg! Williams smacked it high and far over the right field fence for a home run.

"It was," Johnston recalls with a grin, "one of the longest drives Williams ever has hit. At least I can say that I served up a king-sized homer to the greatest hitter of our time."

While it certainly didn't seem so at the moment, Williams, in a way, did Johnston a favor by clouting that home run. For it set Neil to thinking that maybe baseball wasn't

his cup of tea. There was another sport in which he felt far more adept. Perhaps he ought to return to it.

He did. Subsequent events have proved that he made a smart switch.

Today Neil Johnston is accounted one of the all-time standouts of professional basketball. In three of the seven seasons (the present season makes his eighth) he has played thus far with the Philadelphia Warriors, he has led the National Basketball Association, the major league of the court sport, in scoring. And in four of those seasons he has been named to the All-Pro team by sports writers who cover the NBA games.

For a fellow who was a flop in baseball and who was sneeringly referred to as a "nobody" when he started out in pro basketball, Johnston has attained an athletic stature that is tremendous.

To understand why he was tagged a "nobody," it is necessary to understand the make-up of National Basketball Association teams. Pro basketball is one of the most demanding of games, and most of the

Mr. Williams is on the staff of *Today*, Sunday supplement of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and a frequent contributor to *YOUTH* magazine.



it . . . . .

## by Edgar Williams

men who play it have full varsity careers in college basketball behind them. It is not uncommon, in fact, for players who have been All-Americans in college to fail to make good in the NBA.

Picture, then, Neil Johnston when he joined the Warriors in the autumn of 1951. He had played one season of college varsity basketball at Ohio State University, and that had been two years before (1948-49). Except for a few semi-professional games, he had played no basketball in the interim. Small wonder that Neil was dismissed in court circles as an inconsequential, rather presumptuous, newcomer who couldn't last long.

"I was just another fellow trying to break in," he says. "I made up my mind that I was going to give everything I had. I was lucky enough to make the team."

In his first season, 1951-52, Johnston wasn't exactly a ball of fire. He had much to learn. Being a highly intelligent athlete, he learned rapidly. In the 1952-53 campaign, he began to move in high



# Neil Johnston

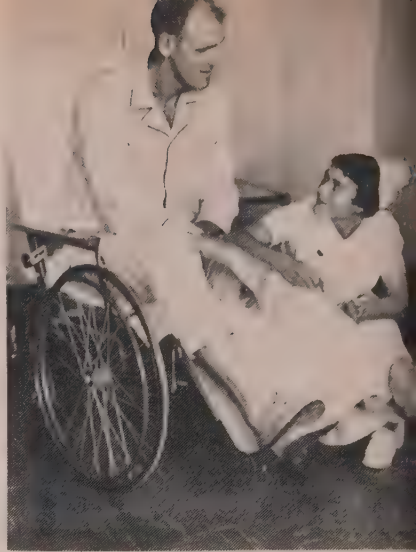
gear. He scored 1,564 points that season to lead the league. He led again in 1953-54 with 1,759 points, and in 1954-55 with 1,631 points.

In 1955-56, when the Warriors won the NBA championship, Johnston finished third in the scoring race with 1,547 points. "But he was a better player that year than ever before," declares George Senesky, the Philadelphia coach. "He sacrificed his own scoring opportunities many times to pass off to a teammate. It was that way the past two seasons, too. Neil is a team man all the way."

When Johnston suffered a serious knee injury early in the present campaign, it was feared he might not play again. Neil's quick return to the lineup promptly scotched these rumors. Although he has not yet regained full effectiveness (he has had to play most of his games with a special cage-type protection for his knee which greatly impedes his motions), he hustles as much as ever and is confident that the worst is over.

Six feet eight inches tall and weighing 210 pounds, Neil always wanted to be a basketball player. But he had to take a detour to make it.

He took the detour in deference to his father, who had always hoped that someday he would have a son in major league baseball. While Neil was growing up in Chillicothe



(Ohio), where he was born about 29 years ago, his father concentrated on pointing him toward a baseball career.

"I preferred basketball," Neil says, "but I knew how much it would mean to Dad if I could get to the majors in baseball. So I bore down on baseball."

At Chillicothe High School Neil played both sports. He also was active in church work, particularly in the Epworth League at Chillicothe's Trinity Methodist Church. It was there that he met pretty Phyllis Wilson, who became Mrs. Johnston on October 7, 1951—just after Neil signed with the Warriors.

The Johnstons, who now have two children, are as active in church affairs today as they were when they were teenagers in Chillicothe. They are members of St. Mathew's



**this season Neil  
on had loose cartilage  
and from his left knee  
went some time with his  
a cast (left).**

*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*

Methodist Church in Philadelphia  
and devote considerable time to  
leadership of youth groups. In ad-  
dition, Neil frequently makes ap-  
pearances before youth organiza-  
tions of other denominations.

"It seems to me," he says, "that  
a Christian should speak up for his  
beliefs. I know that whatever suc-  
cess I have had in basketball has  
been due to the faith that I have as  
a Christian."

Neil would like to stay in basket-  
ball after his playing days are over.  
To this end he has been working  
hard and last summer received his  
master's degree in physical educa-  
tion from Temple University. His  
ambition is to coach on the college  
level in this area "if I should be so  
fortunate."

Neil's basketball success was in  
the distant future when the young  
man matriculated at Ohio State in  
the fall of 1947. His college court  
career was cut short after the 1948-  
49 season when he signed with the  
Philadelphia Phillies as a pitcher.

"I had played mostly first base  
in high school," Johnston declares.  
But I went to a Phillies' tryout  
camp, and they had me throw a  
few. I guess they figured that, with  
my height, I had the makings of a  
pitcher."

The Phillies sent Johnston to  
their farm club at Terre Haute  
(Ind.), of the Class B Three-Eye  
League. In both 1949 and 1950 he  
had identical records of 11 victories  
and 12 defeats. But he showed  
promise, and in 1951 he was taken  
to the Phillies' training camp. That  
was when Ted Williams walloped  
the homer that set Neil to thinking  
that it was easier to shoot baskets  
than to get batters out.

Johnston spent the 1951 baseball  
season with the Wilmington (Del.)  
team, the Phil's farm team in the  
Class B Inter-State League. His  
pitching arm—the right arm—was  
giving him trouble, and he wound  
up with an unimpressive record of  
three victories and nine defeats.

It turned out, however, that his  
stay in Wilmington was a stroke of  
luck. For one day Neil happened to  
remark to Jim Ward, the team's  
general manager, that he would like  
to try his hand at pro basketball.

"Maybe it can be arranged,"  
Ward said. "I know Eddie Gottlieb,  
the owner of the Philadelphia War-  
riors. I'll see what I can do."

On the strength of Ward's recom-  
mendation, Gottlieb, who never had  
heard of Johnston, invited Neil to  
his team's tryout camp that autumn.  
It was one of the most profitable  
invitations any owner of a profes-  
sional sports team ever has ex-  
tended.

It brought Gottlieb a fellow who  
had failed in baseball but who had  
not given up on himself. ▼▼▼

your help is needed . . .

## "Love those figures"

By Jesse C. Burt

**R**ECENTLY Jack S. was explaining to a friend how it was that he became a Certified Public Accountant (CPA).

Jack smiled and said, "I was one of those kids who enjoyed every minute of basic arithmetic; was fascinated by the way figures add up, subtract, multiply, or divide. Ever thought about how immensely useful figures are?"

"Then, I liked to keep records," Jack said. "I liked to note down how much a tire cost and how many miles the family car would get on it. It was fun to figure out exactly how much it cost per mile.

"So, with the help of my teachers in high school, I decided to build on this interest. I've never been sorry."

Jack added, "I don't want to sound like accounting is the only useful line of work there is. In a country like ours there are over 22,000 different occupations. However, I'd like to point out that the

trained accountant often brings order out of chaos. He can help a struggling businessman get a better break. He often helps people save money. Sometimes he helps people spend their money wisely. Any way you look at accounting, you help others, and help them where it counts."

Jack was correct in indicating it takes an interest in figures and special training to make them behave.

**Other special traits are necessary** to a CPA's success. For instance, Jack frequently examines top secret, inside records of business firms, meaning that he has to know how to keep secrets.

Then, there's pressure in accounting from November to March, when tax records are being prepared, inventories made, dividends paid, and so on. In the busy season you need to work fast, accurately, and thoroughly.

An accountant, auditor, or CPA must be skilled in working with others. For example, an auditor in a department store must know how

Dr. Burt is Educational and Vocational Counselor at Seward Air Force Base, near Nashville, Tenn., and author of *Your Vocational Adventure* published by Abingdon Press. This is one in a series of vocational articles.





Photo from author

examine the books in any department of the store without causing the buyer or head of that department to feel that something has gone dreadfully wrong.

Always this large and interesting field of service carries responsibility. In all cases, the accountant is only as useful as his figures are accurate. There are times, probably, when the accountant must not let his sympathy run away from him in making up a list of figures.

### **It's no snap, becoming a CPA.**

There are some 55,000 certified public accountants in the United States. They have passed rigorous examinations and have met educational and experience requirements

***An accountant must be able to work with people, often as a member of a team.***

set down by law in their state. At present, only two per cent of all CPA's are women, but increasing numbers of women are expected to enter the field.

Of course, you're not likely to take, much less pass, the formidable CPA quiz right off the bat. It's something to build toward, meantime finding your niche as an accountant or auditor. There are some 350,000 accountants and auditors.

**Average, beginning salary** for these positions is \$352 a month. Best positions go to candidates who have

## "Love those figures"

a bachelor's degree from an accredited college, with a minimum of 24 semester hours in accounting. These workers have jobs in private firms, or in various branches of local, state, or federal government.

It's not a bad idea to select at least one specialty in this field and quietly bone up on it for several years. Some of America's top jobs are in the general field of accounting, with five-figure salaries, but they are obtained by years of careful planning and consistent follow-through.

**Some of the specialties include:** tax accounting, management, cost accounting, budget control. In his everyday work, the accountant or auditor must know how to compile and analyze business records; prepare financial reports, such as profit and loss statements; balance sheets, cost studies, and tax reports.

Many accountants work for the Federal Government as Internal Revenue agents, investigators, and bank examiners, as well as in regu-

lar accounting positions of all sorts.

The majority of accountants work for private industry, mostly in manufacturing establishments. Private accounting firms are found in large cities but there are more and more of these firms in smaller places because industry is decentralizing.

**The demand is strong** for well-trained, beginning accountants. As many as 10,000 new accountants will be needed every year until the early 1960's.

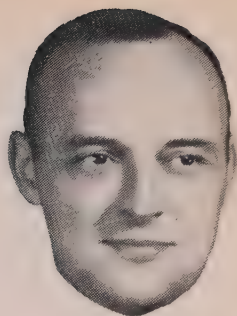
Information on aptitude and achievement tests now given in many high schools and colleges and also by many public accounting firms may be obtained from: American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Information on collegiate training in accounting may be obtained from: The American Accounting Association, The College of Commerce and Administration, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio. Another good source is the local office of your United States Employment Service. ▼▼▼

### *Have tale—will tell*

With his family gathered around the table for a meal, a minister ventured to suggest that he might preach a sermon on "Have Bible — Will Preach." One of the younger members of his family corrected him by suggesting an alternate title. "Have Bible — Will Babble."

—*New Christian Advocate*

# Big question: "How to get into college"



*By Hartland H. Helmich*

THE headline above is the title of a new book which should be read by all young people (and their parents) who may be considering the possibility of going to college. It was written by Frank H. Wiles, president of the College Entrance Examination Board.

This is the book that many of us have awaited for a long time. On top of this there is so much false and misleading information about "how to get into college, etc." This book offers the real facts.

Should a high school student go to college if he possibly can? Dr. Wiles states that some should and others definitely should not—and he gives good reasons for these answers.

If one should go to college, how can he get there? The author answers that preparation for college should begin very early in high school. (This book, then, is for

freshmen and sophomores and their parents as well as upperclassmen.)

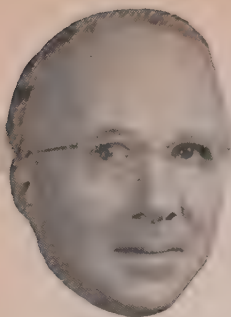
Of all the persons who enroll in college less than half complete their studies and graduate. There are many reasons for such incompleteness, not the least of which is that there has been lack of preparation early in high school. All the blame for this should not rest on the schools or teachers. It is most often the fault of the high school student himself who does not really care enough to be a student. Too often high school is to him just another "playground" to romp through with his friends.

Whether you are considering college or not, this book is for you and for every high school young person. It can help you think through many of the important questions which should be asked *before* you take the big leap into higher education.

*How to Get into College* is published by E. P. Dutton and Co., and is available from denominational bookstores for \$2.95. ▼▼▼

Dr. Helmich is co-national secretary of the United Student Fellowship (United Church of Christ) and director of the Department of Campus Christian Life (E and R). This is his third in a series of news comment columns.





*on this business of living*

## Why are some people so critical?

**QUESTION:** We know an 18-year-old who is such a sharp and chronic critic that few people can get along with her.

We realize that this girl has grown up in a family where everybody and everything is criticized nearly constantly. But we wonder whether much of her own habit may have deeper meanings?

Rarely does she express a feeling of satisfaction in anything. The local newspaper is "just full of hick-town gossip." A cordial letter from the new minister is only "nosey butting in." The best theater in town is only "fair" in her words. Our wide streets are "too wide," our finest store is "too small." She often applies such terms as "scroungy," "dopey," "ugly," and "just fair" to people and experiences that are as good as life offers. Nobody seems to escape her criticism.

There are times when we would like to shake her hard until she changed this unhappy attitude. But

we know she needs wiser help than our nagging or rejection. Can you give us a better understanding and insight into such behavior? She could be such an attractive person if she would change these points about herself.

Certainly, we would like her much better and we believe that she would be a much happier person if she would make some conscious effort to change her attitude. Can you give us some suggestions as to how we might help her?

**ANSWER:** This girl's reactions at 18 are not so surprising when you remember that she has lived in a family who has the same needlessly critical habit. Habits are learned and you are apt to behave like the people you live with for years.

Probably this young person still has strong feelings of inferiority about herself and her family. She may feel that few points about her are "good enough." Many people who suffer from such deeper feel-

## r. John E. Crawford

- a clinical psychologist with special interest in youth and their problems
- a Fellow in the consulting division of the American Psychological Association

of inferiority try to adjust by using the kind of defense mechanism this girl shows. Her rationalizing is a common defense against deeper feelings.

By this reaction she attempts to "balance things." She criticizes everything else in some way so that she feels more capable, more attractive. Unfortunately, such reactions often have bad effects on other people.

But she can change the picture—especially as she comes to see how her habit of criticizing others hinders her desire to be loved and valued as a person. Such a goal is always worth the effort.

Although she may not realize it at present, she will undoubtedly come to see in her later years that she is extremely fortunate to have friends like you who want to help her find self-knowledge. Your patience and understanding are to be commended.



Copyright 1954. All rights reserved.)



Copyright Gospel Trumpet Co., 1959

*"I hope you won't be offended, Gladys, but did you know that one of the reasons I first fell for you was that you have a face like a great big pizza?"*

## youth in the news . . .

### "Y" Members Hear Plea for Education of Heart

Some 1000 YMCA-YWCA members heard the president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., make a plan for education of the heart as well as of the mind, at the sixth National Student Assembly of the two Christian associations. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson told the young men and women that all over the western world educators are distressed by a sense of inadequacy in the training of leaders for public life. This inefficiency, he said, is not the result of a division of the sciences and the humanities, but of a deeper problem—the inadequacy of the heart.

The Negro educator called for a new respect for each individual and the elimination of nationalistic viewpoints which pit one country against another in the field of education.

The director of research for the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, also addressed the students. "The world today," he said, "is so sick that normal young men and women are everywhere preoccupied with the question of changing rather than adjusting to, the world as they observe it. This defines our age as a crisis age," and, he added, "the problem is how to master the tremendous forces which have been unleashed in the world and to control them before they control us to our doom."



*These art students in Oslo, Norway, are sharpening up to advertise their annual art show. Sale of their costumes helps pay their school expenses.*

L. P. P.



## 1000 Vets Train Become Clergymen

The Veterans' Administration says that 35,827 veterans of World War II and 12,392 veterans of the Korean War have undertaken training under the GI Bill of Rights to become clergymen. It said that the 100,000 veterans of World War II who took training under the GI Bill and the more than 2,000,000 veterans of the Korean conflict (1950-53) may have thus far entered colleges and trade schools have prepared for virtually every occupation from economics to zoology. The ministry ranked just below medicine and law in the number of veterans who undertook preparation for the professions with aid of grants from the government under the GI education program.

## Ask Higher Drinking Minimum Age in Capital

Congress may be asked by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to increase the minimum age for drinking in the city of Washington from 18 years to 21. Police in the nation's capital are arresting more than 500 youth a year for intoxication. A major reason for this, according to John F. Han of the Washington police department's juvenile bureau, is that teenagers from Virginia and Maryland are being lured into the District of Columbia because they cannot obtain intoxicants in their home

states. The situation is growing more serious because the youngsters have access to automobiles.

Since Congress makes all laws for the government of the federal city, congressional action would be required to raise the legal age for drinking in the city.

## German Church Youth Ask Year's Work in Israel

German youth groups affiliated with the Evangelical Academy (Protestant) in West Berlin have asked the Israeli government for permission to send young people to that country for a year's work as a "symbolic act of repentance and reparation." The government was requested to provide the volunteer youths with suitable work in the development of the country's border areas. It was understood that the Academy also has offered to send German youth to work in Russia and Poland.

## Peace, Health Top Teens' Wishes for '59

What do the teenagers of America want most in 1959? According to a survey conducted by the Gilbert Youth Research, they want: (a) an assured peace in the world ("the overthrow of communism would help here"); (b) better health for their families ("I want healthy parents, not wealthy parents"); and (c) better grades in school ("You need them to get into college").

# Finding your film favorites

**Do you go to the movies very often?** If you do, we'd like to know your impressions about the movies you see and the individual stars you like. And why do you like them? Also, we'd like to know what you do not like about movies. If you don't go to movies very often, we'd like to know why you don't. In other words, we'd like our readers to take a critical look (pro and con) at today's movies. Where are the movies doing a good job and where could they improve?

To help you in responding to our questions, we've attached a ballot at the bottom of this page. If the comments which you send in to us are used in YOUTH magazine, we'll send you a free copy of *Young Pillars*, the cartoon booklet by Charles Schulz, creator of "Peanuts." In the last issue of YOUTH magazine, we quoted the opinions of high school young people throughout the country concerning their TV favorites. We'd like to do the same thing on movies. **We'll need to have your replies by no later than February 18.**

*Clip, fill in, and send to: YOUTH magazine, Room 306, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.*

---

## YOUTH's opinion ballot on today's movies

Who's your favorite movie star? .....

Why do you like him (or her)? .....

What is the best movie you've seen in the last six months? .....

Why did you like it? .....

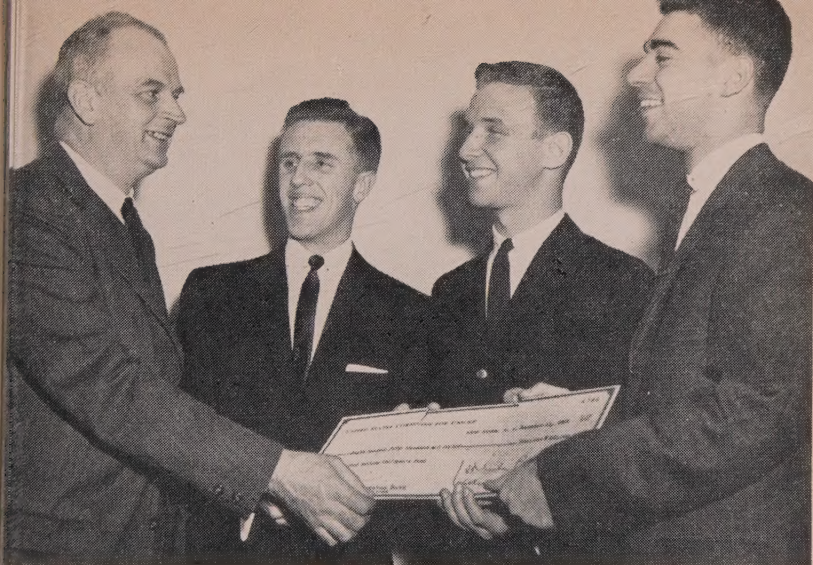
What don't you like about today's movies? .....

Name: ..... Age: .....

Address: .....

City: .....





UNICEF Photo

***A UNICEF leader (left) receives check from presidents of three religious youth groups which support Trick or Treat. UCYM was represented by Stu Langton (right).***

## One Million Dollars from Trick or Treat

AN estimated \$1,000,000—Trick or Treat booty collected last fall by Halloweeners in 9500 American communities—will go into the coffers of UNICEF soon. This is an increase of \$200,000 over 1957 collections. At its recent 12th birthday UNICEF received part of the gift to the world's children from the presidents of three national religious youth groups. These groups, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish, actively supported the 1958 UNICEF Trick or Treat program. Representing Protestant youth of 33 denominations was Stuart Langton, national chairman of UCYM. In introducing the youth leaders, Norman Acton of the United States Committee for UNICEF said: "While the U. S. Committee for UNICEF sponsors the nation-wide Trick or Treat program, we recognize that the real work is done by the young people of America and by the religious, civic, and fraternal groups which provide local leadership for the Halloween program." Also honored at the presentation was Rev. Clyde Allison, minister of the Bridesburg Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., who first advanced the idea of combining traditional Halloween celebrations with the sharing of small coins with the world's needy children. ▼▼▼



## *with malice toward none*

With malice toward none;  
With charity for all;  
With firmness in the right,  
    as God gives us to see the right,  
Let us strive on to finish  
    the work we are in;  
To bind up the nation's wounds;  
To care for him who shall  
    have borne the battle,  
And for his widow,  
And his orphan—  
To do all which may achieve  
    and cherish a just and  
    lasting peace among ourselves,  
And with all nations.

*This bronze figure,  
"Lincoln at Prayer" by  
Herbert Houck, was  
unveiled at Washington  
Cathedral last month. The  
above quote is from  
Lincoln's second inaugural  
address, March 4, 1865.*

